



CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PAY-AS-YOU-GO ESTIMATE

February 3, 2000

H.R. 2130 **Hillory J. Farias and Samantha Reid Date-Rape Drug** **Prohibition Act of 1999**

As cleared by the Congress on January 31, 2000

Enacting H.R. 2130 could affect direct spending and receipts. CBO estimates, however, that the amounts involved would be less than \$500,000 annually.

The Controlled Substances Act of 1970 established five schedules of controlled substances, designated by Roman numerals I (greatest potential for abuse) to V (lowest potential). H.R. 2130 would direct the Attorney General to add gamma hydroxybutyric acid (GHB, also commonly referred to as a date-rape drug) to schedule I. In addition, the act would designate gamma butyrolactone (GB) as a list I chemical (a chemical needed to manufacture a controlled substance).

The act's designations for GHB and GB would increase the penalties for unauthorized manufacturing or distribution of these substances and would tighten federal control over their use. As a result, the federal government would be able to pursue cases that it otherwise would not be able to prosecute. Because those prosecuted and convicted of offenses under H.R. 2130 could be subject to criminal fines, the federal government might collect additional fines if the legislation is enacted. Such fines are recorded in the budget as governmental receipts (i.e., revenues), which are deposited in the Crime Victims Fund and spent in subsequent years. CBO estimates that any additional collections as a result of this act would be less than \$500,000 a year. Because any increase in direct spending from the Crime Victims Fund would equal the fines collected (with a lag of one year or more), the additional direct spending would be less than \$500,000 annually.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Mark Grabowicz. This estimate was approved by Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.